Pottury, Edwin, Jr.
Paschal, Marcia
Peetrey, Bonna Pogus
Price, Bealan May
Ran, Annie Augusta
Rate liffe, Ella Burgess
Reve, Felicia Ann
Ridg way, Thomas Caldwell
Riggles, Lewis
Robinson, Nathaniel Emmons
Rollins, Daniel Ashton

Ruggies, Lewis
Robinson, Nathaniel Emm
Robliss, Daniel Ashton
Smith, Harry Hale
Sommer, Judius Gustav
Stevenson, Ezra Roland
Stone, William Charles
Senior, Grace Edna
Sillers, Elsis Louise
Skinner, Heign Augusta
Skinner, Florence Cooper

Riordan, Raymond Robert Robinette, Carolic Claribel Stoward, John Walton Sanford, Etta Louise Sinchair, Carrie Blanche Thompson, Mabel Carieton

Richmond, Helen Avis Randall, Laura Louise Riddleberger, Edin Vans Robinette, Rosalie Agues Sanderson, Marie Louise Sanderson, Marie Louise Steward, Eva Ernewine Steward, Eva Ernewine Steward, Eva Ernewine

The Kindergarten In Operation

PROEBEL'S GREAT PLAN GETS A CHANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Bright Michigan Girl Introduces It in the Eastern Section of the City.

"Come to me, oh ye chile; eni And whisper in my ear What the birds and the winds are singing In your sinny atmosphere"

-Lonefello HERE ban jately been founded in Washlegion an organization known as the "Columbian Kindergarten Association." Its object is to introduce into the public schools of the Destrict the beautiful and perfect sys-tem of kindengaries which its members advocate. A step in this direction was taken on the 19th of March last, when the scand officials kindly gave the use of a room in the Eastern High School building

for an experimental class. Miss Jesephine Ewing, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was placed in charge, and opened with a class of thirty six. She had hearly 200 applicants for admission, proving conclassively the need and popularity of the kindergarten branch of education. Ewing is a pupil of Miss Lucretia Willard Treat, who has a large training school in Grand Rapids, and was for six years an associate of Susar, floor. For the last three years Miss Ewing has assisted Mrs. Treat in the Summer University kinder-garten of Bay View, Mich., and will this

summer be principal of that institution.

While all the kindergartens teach the same general principles as expounded by Herr Froebel, the methods adopted vary in ex-cellence. Miss Ewing's is considered by the best authorities as one of the most benutiful and therough extant, and to judge by the results she has accomplished in less than force months, it is as the French

Would say, "Hors concours." The age of children admitted to the kinder-garien is from three to seven years. The first fesson on assembling a rew class, is simply the teacher getting acquainted with the children, the children with the teacher,

with each other and with their surroundings.

Next, they learn to observe nature in the usual order of the day. They see that the sun shines in the morning in the east, at a start of the exemple it goes san saines in the morning in the case, as noon overhead, and in the evening it goes to sleep in the west. If it is gloomy and they can not see the sun, the teacher ex-plains that it is shiring somewhere else, to make other children happy, and they must keep the sunshine of contentment in their faces. They learn different parts of the body, their functions and their neediness. body, their functions and their usefulness and incidentally, the vigitant tencher im-pressesson their minds habits of meatness and

Music is taught from the first lesson, with Music is taught from the first lesson, with the object of cultivating the idea of rhythm. They are taught to walk in correct time, to tails and to sing with regularity and method. The entire work of the day, although di-rided into many different parts, is always a connected whole. The idea of continuity and association is dwelt on with great ex-

and association is dwell on which great varieties. The thought which is being developed is the connecting link.

All lessons are called the gifts, the occupations, the games, the songs and the stones or talks, and are taught consecutively each day.

The gifts are the material given to the The girls are the material given to the children to be returned unsilered. They begin with a soft ball. Through the law of recognition, it is like the child-pliant, active, suggestive of motion, the ball means unity, and being a circle conveys

the idea of the mind power-boundless and immortal. It is used, like all the gifts, as a key to the outer from the inner con

From a ball children learn form, color, number, and direction. From the soft they go to the hard ball, mediated by a cylinder. These are called undivided

et the needs of the child at the investigative period, when no longer satisfied with the external part he craves to know what composes the laner parts, a divided whole is given-that is a cube divided int



Miss Ewing.

to make different forms, he makes houses, gates, pillars, and other familiar objects. The idea of fractions and reemstrical for s conveyed to his little mind and of beauty or symmetrical figures

Another gift is the divided cube into eight bricks. There is a greater chance for building various forms and a larger possibility of enclosure as the gifts app the idea of the surface.

Only to children understanding the connection and usage of all the gifts are the remaining ones gives. These are three-inch cubes divided into cubes and triangles. Another is a cube divided into twenty-sev smaller cubes, three being halves and in being fourths. These are hardle, even to a sudent advanced figures, but the true kindergariner does her

work so gradually that the child imbibes the knowledge imperceptibly. To a child the idea of fractions is not more complex than that of a whole number. They can from the earliest dawn of reason as easily comprehend what half an apple or a quarter of an orange means as they can one apple or four oranges. The kindequarten system enlarges this natural gift, and educates it gradually and

From the divided whole they proceed to the surface, which is represented in the form of a tablet. From the tablet they go to a line, and from the line to a point. They represent the point by seeds, which, being almost circular, brings us again to the first form, a circle or ball, thus making a contimity of ideas.

Occupations are the material given to the hildren, to be returned with their im-ression left upon it. All occupations re-lect the gift in some manner, either in

With clay all the forms of the gifts can be reproduced; with pencils they can be drawn. Felding and square parquetting, reflect beliefing and sarface in form. Liming reflects the line, pricking gives an idea of ends by the thought of point.

In the games they dramatize nature, and the objects with which they are familiar. In the somes and talks they reproduce all

wledge they have received in the will have a lesson on the apple tree.

a gift they are given pumpkin ends, and with five can form a pretty unique flustration of the apple blossom.

For an occupation they mold an apple out of clay, showing what the blossom will be by and by. For the games they play gather, apples, selling apples, and What is cleverest illustration to the child's

The Band That

Binds is the wedding ring. The plain Gold Band has served for many hundreds of generations, but now the fashion is for our new style of Ring, which has a se-cret opening which, when



touched, discloses the space for an inscription or motto. A dainty true-lover's device. The engraving we do free of charge on the



This ring has been greatly sought after since we introduced it recently.

Inspection is invited.

Did you know that we designed and fashioned the beautiful diamond-mounted gold mediate presented by the Times? R. Harris & Co.,

Cor. Seventh and D Sts.

mind, eating apples. Then they sing a song embodying all they have learned, called "THE LITTLE APPLE TREE." In the bright spring time On an old apple tree, Came a fair little blossom So dainty, so pretty, So rosy, am I, An apple I'll be, Some day, by and by,

I watched it and loved it, And the bees loved it, too;
Twas full of sweet honey,
Its whisper came true.
So dainty and pretty,
And fosy, an I,
An apple I'll be,
Some day, by and by,

perning discipline, the great prin ciple is to emulate the virtue, not to empha-size the fault. The good kindergariner never says "Don't." The system is in-tended to give freedom of mind and body, and the newly awakened activity of the child must be utilized and turned in the right

A child who is restless is quietly checked,

A child who is restless is quetly checked, a timid child is encouraged, the forward child kept in the background. The little ones are happy and busy, and there is no such thing as ill-humor or quarreling among them.

The kindergarten is a great institution and deserves a permanent place in the public schools of the bistrict. The discipline of child mind does not mean that the sweetest period of life is hampered by restrictions, but that it is gently turned in ways that will fit it for the great and grave responsibili-

Dr. James H. N. Waring.

Dr. James H. N. Waring, the supervising principal of Eguth Division B, Public Schools, was born in Michigan, September 22, 1861. At an early age be was sent to school in Oberlin, Ohlo. In 1873 Dr. Waring came to Washington with his waring came to washington with his father, and after spending one year in the public schools of this city, entered Howard University, where he completed the preparatory course under the training of Dr. Cyrus S. Richands. He then entered Western University, Phitsburg, Pa., and remained until be had completed the sophometer west.

The doctor is rather a practical man. The The doctor is rather a practical man. The routine of college was not suited entirely to his ideas of active life. This restive spiritied him to break off his school career. He gave up the college for a position in active teaching at St. Louis, Mo. This position he held for one year, when, being allied to Washington on account of the death of his brother, Mr. Charles S. Waring, he decided to remain and to seek employment at school teaching in the District of Columbia.

His first appointment was at the colored at Brightwood and Hillsdale. From the



Hillsdale school he was called to the prin maiship of Garnet school, located at the rner of Tenth and U streets. It was at Garnet school that Dr. Waring, by his dis play of disciplinary powers and general progressiveness in school matters, proved his eminent fitness to fill acceptably the responsible position he now holds. He was made supervising principal in 1891. Dr. Waring was the first to introduce manual training in the mible schools by

manual training in the public schools by the establishment of the sewing school at Dr. Waring is ever ready to seize upon and

use to greatest advantage every new method or device for advancing either the interest of He is a strong adthe papil or teacher. ate and the pioneer in introducing science teaching in the colored public schools. In his division be formed normal classes for teachers, in which Geology, Entomology, Language and Pedagogies were systematic-ally studied and discussed under plans laid with special reference to the particular work to be done in the schools. His holby is, "Science as a basis for Language Teaching,"
His theory is, that teaching must be done
by persons so thoroughly qualified that they
can supply the scientific principies upon
which the profession rests, and that it is

the duty of the supervising principal to lead them to this fitness. The doctor believes

Ready for Their

ady for Their

Well-Won Diplomas

Well-Won Diplomas our public school history. The introductory address could not come from more fitting diplomas:

r. Helen Barbara

ements, Corinne ockerille, Edith

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL-(Fourth Year.) Poole, Lilie Evelyn Poole, Lilie Evelyn Potter, Annie Pearl Page, William Adino Priest, Myra Prince, Ethel Thomas Robinson, Mary Edith Sipy, Marie Ster, Bertin Glenda Salomon, Joseph Jose Altschn, John Henry Allen, Moode May be Witt Bolway, Adelinde Slotin Boriand, Stella Justice Brown, Major Epsine Evans, Hattie Randall Evans, Rose Elizabeth Uerry, Lily Stella Grahame, Enzabeth Ber rahame, Engapeth Beatrice rahame, Edizabeth Beath Perf. Sarah rahata, Byron Ulmer lamilton, Kuth lowe, Sarah Willard lowels, Florence Josephine fynnan, Bernard lohnson, Ada Rebecca lordan, Isabel Louise Love, Ada Sommers Lackel, Huida Lena Mason, Saille Tilman MicKee, Mary Edith McKelden, Maris Christie Morrison, Bertha Endicott Butts, Frank Graham Buread, Rudolph Bernhard Burbank, Mand Ramells Burden, Edith Busey, Lillie Jane Clift, James Wale Ster, Berina Glenda Salomon, Joseph Josiah Salomon, Joseph Josiah Stotal, Christian George Enderwood, Without W. Wagner, Ida Mas Wester, Gertrude Moss Weedon, Elisabeth Wenner, George Gray Winfield, Juliet Louise Warfield, Ralph Stortevant Busey, Lillie Jane
Chill, James Walter
Davis, Gertrude Abbe
Davis, Jennie Maria
Dawes, Elizabeth Mary
Billon, Agors Burchard
Draper, Annie Eliza
Bomer, Harry Tennyson
Etchison, Helen Sherman
Evans, Annie Rebertie

Third Year Hottel, James Freeman Hoover, Ethel Hessler, Rosa Regina Handerck, Helen K-becca Avis, Harry Wilson Anderson, Archibald Wilso Aner, Harry Anton Hegster, Rosa Regina Handlock, Helen Rebecca Johnson, Elizabeth Dearing Johnson, Henry Wilson Jolly, Wade L. Kelly, John Bailey Kimball, Russell Kanfone, Rec Butts, Joseph Waddell kindick, Efne Ford, kirmham, Eleanor May ameron, Sarn arusi, Inez Fhillippa hadwick, David Vincent ockerilie, Paul larke, Martha Elisa Leuveni emenis, Corinne Ceptennia imball, Russell
anfmen, Roy
ahr, Agnes Edith
yach, Lagy Greene
ig hifoot, Georgie
a Porter Annie Matilda
cwis, LeRoy Danby
f axwell, Max Carson
filler, John Norris
folkow, Ferdinand Emil
laddren, Edith Lyall
latthews, Etta Helene
surret, Netlie Augusta Corkerille, Edith
Comoily, Katherine Grace
Craigen, Emma Louise
Datzell, George Watton
De Silver, Joseph Francis
Duvall, Andrew Bradley
Dunlap, Henrietta Frances
Ebert, Leoner
English, William Lewis
Fadeley, Daisy Gerard
Frather, Katherine White
Fletcher, Alice May
Funk, Elizabeth Hivling
Giena, Mary Ethel
Gerdon, George Wadsworth
Geasty, Eva Mason
Guard, Grace Virginia
Hopper, Selica Mary inddren, Edith Lyan fatthews, Etta Helene laurer, Nettie Augusta lay, Dabu Logan deyns, Allie Marian deyers, Minnie Matida dickle, Jennie Mae Miller, Apple Madison McKelden, Alice Madelien dongomery, Mary Amelia doors, Meda Brockway durphy, Anna Belle Sorman, Grace Williams

Traily, Ruby Von Bayer, William Hector Watts, Victoria Emily Woodward, Esther Ritten-house Otis, Spiney Patten, Hadson Taylor Petit, John Sexton, Jr.

EASTERN HIGH FCHOOL-(Fourth Year.) Hall, Maude Manuell Halley, Pearl Anderson Herrie, Theresa Howell, Marie St. Clair Leobard, Henry Lee France Bouton, S. Miles Burnham, Royal Edwin Burnham, Royal Edwin Burnham, Chara Haye Bartlett, Louise Frances Croissant, DeWitt Clinton Church, Grace Ella Diver, Mehettabel Erte, Besin Chura Maria Lee, Emms Marphy, James Wilmot Parson, William Edwin Erly, Bessie Clara Marie Hart, Charles

Third Year. Haird Year.

Ellis, Adelaide Evelyn
Farnham, Luin
Freeman, Paul Lamar
Gapen, Nelson
Graff, John Theodore
Guerfrum, George Herbert
Gardner, Debbje Ewin
Howard, John Chalmen
Hummer, Harry Reid
Harst, Harry Walthall
Haskell, Edith Loilise
Hopkins, Hope Edna
Irwin, Alice Keepers Ashby, Heary Randall Baum, Arthur Elmo Bouton, Jr., Harry Bowker Bowdier, Robert Adolph Brock, Carl Julian Bull F. Julian Brock, Carl Julian
Ball, Edua May
Bashop, Emma Laura
Boshop, Emma Laura
Boshop, Emma Laura
Brownan, Lillian
Brett, Leria Silaby
Brooks, Bella Marie
Bugtae, Mary Florence
Byrn, Isabella Cochran
Carmody, Mary A.
Carpenter, Lillian Evans
Carr, Joshin
Church, Clifford Volney
Copeland, Edward Pasquall
Deis, Irene Salome
Dows, Rosa Payne Haskell, Edith Louise
Hopkins, Hope Edina
Irwin, Alios Keepers
Keefer, Charles Blackburn
Kelly, Gilbert Walker
McKenna, Emma Webster
Maming, Herbert Miller
Putnam, Alice
Pyles, Will Leroy
Randall, Helen Burbank

steward, Eva Ernestine
stoutenburgh, Hanche
Swingte, Mary Duncan
Stailing. Alphenso Walter
Siles, Frederick Robert
Smith, Harry Bradley
Sperry, Paul
Websier, Edward Harian
Websier, Edward Harian
Waltans, Jas, Hollingsworth
Yoder, Bertha Alice
Foeckel, Sudie Louiss
Yales, Frederick
Yount, Frederick Horn
Zurborst, Mary Arline WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL-(Fourth Year.) Bremermann, Lillie May Crowley, Alice Jane Janney, Gertrude Margarite Lannan, Lula Elizabeth Lynch, Alice Jane McGowan, Mary Loyola Phillips, Mary R.

Third Year. Benkert, George Felix Blackford, Lucy Landon Carter Berry, Alice Mary Cathoun, Edna Norris Cassin, William Denkins Cheyney, Edward Gueen Clarke, Alice Richardson PCoyle, Alice Kenrney Coyle, William Radford Davis, Josephine Miller Fisher, William Cammings

Graves, Emily Hatchins, Amelia Acade McKee, William Pinkney Wescott, Edna Rose Wilson, Jesse Henry, Jr. EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL FOURTH YEAR CLASS C. Hart, President.
Miss B. Erly, Vice President.

J. Steward, Secretary, H. Leonard, Treasurer, D. C. Croissant J. W. Murphy S. M. Bouton THIRD & EAR CLASS. C. J. Brock, President. Miss I. C. Byrn, Vice President. Miss H. A. Richmond, Vice President J. T. Graff

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Miss F. Graves
W. R. Coyle

in the education that comes more from the imperical than from the rational methods. Actual contact and personal experience which bring into play the perceptive powers of both pupil and teacher are to be sought and encouraged with him. As one means of demonstrating the practicability of his he inaugurated a series of geological nd botanical excursions in and about the District of Columbia for both teachers and pupils, and in addition planned and successfully carried out (we imperaries—one to Phila-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

The executive committees of the respective chools and classes are:

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

FOURTH YEAR CLASS.

THIRD YEAR CLASS

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Miss B. E. Morrison
C. G. Storm

delphia and one to Baltimore. Notwithstanding the many and pressing duties of his position Dr. Waring found time to complete the medical course at Howard University, G. W. C.

Unselfish Teachers.

As a general thing, the work of teachers is appreciated. The public understands that a teacher's life is not all sunshine. that a teacher's life is not all sunshine. Still it is not unusual to hear the criticism that teachers work for pay only, and have no other interest in their schools. I believe this is entirely a false notion. The teacher is the poorest paid of any skilled laborer in the market to-day.

I believe the teachers of Washington are more generous and have the welfare of their schools more at heart than the people have any idea of. There is lardly a schoolroom in the city of Washington that does not show some evidence of untare the strength of their schools who were evidence of untare the school of the city of Washington that does not show some evidence of unthat does not show some evidence of unselfishness and generosity on the part of the teacher. Any visitor in the school can see it. The walls of the school com are decorated with pictures. True, they are not all uniform. One room will show a collection of peets' heads, and the little hildren become familiar with the faces of Milton, Longfellow, Bryant, and ma others; while the teacher in the next roold castles of Scotland, Possibly side of a room will be all of the fullpage illustrations from some folio tion of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," on the other side, in a group, a collection of the beautiful buildings at the World's

No one can estimate the great value of this on the minds of the children develops a love for pictures and a love for the beautiful, which will go with them through life. Would that other cities might have as much of this as we have in Wash-

Many of the school buildings have pianos owned by the teachers of that build-ing and standing in the lower or entrance hall of the school, where the children are accustomed to marching to music. A large sum of money has been raised by the teachers, either from their individ-ual pocket or else by their planning and work. In some cases the teachers rent the piano by the year themselves. In regard to the necessity of the teachers spending money-that is plainly shown the duty of the supervising principal to lead them to this fitness. The doctor believes when it is known that for seat work and thoroughly in these ideas and is untiring in his efforts to bring about the highest degree of efficiency in his corps of assistants.

The doctor is also an active promoter of the university extension course. He believes sons, etc. In the higher grades all physically and the promoter of the university extension course. He believes sons, etc. In the higher grades all physical results of the number work and when it is known that for seat work and with rise and dress your rooms. With a drapery thick with blooms.

LEIGH HUNT.

Books may be kept at a smaller charge for number work, fruit for drawing lessons, etc. In the higher grades all physical results of the supervision of the

ological specimens, casts for drawing, flowers for drawing and modeling, etc. are furnished by the teachers. Even mak ing up the deficits for the manual train ing ap the celecia for the means taming appropriation and for sending away exhibits of the school work, and the deficit for High School graduation exercises come from the same source. Then nearly all of the flags owned by the of the teachers, or planned for by them.

An estimate of the value of the material furnished by the teachers and now in the possession of the public schools of the District of Columbia has been made lately, and amounts to over \$33,000.

While that saves allowed a porice of

Would that space allowed a notice of the good work which has been done for the needy children, in the way of fur-nishing ciothing, and especially shoes. Not only by the teachers themselves, but by the Santa Claus Chil and others. There is one school in which nine out of Not only by the teachers themselve by the Santa Claus Club and There is one school in which nine There is one school in which nine out of every ten children were given a pair of LOUISE REED STOWELL.

Wise Cats.

Books, as Dryden has aptly termed them, are spectacles to read unture. Acceptus and Aristotle, Shakespeare and Pacon, are rriests who pread and expound the mysteries priests who pread and expound the mysteries of man and the universe. They teach us to understand and feel what we see, to her and syllable the hieroglyphics.

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is that a single centence. If you gain fiften inimies a day, it will make itself felt at the end of the year.— Horace Mann

But through every clause and part of speech of a right book I meet the eyes of the most determined of men; his force and terror inundate every word; the commas and dashes are affec; to that the writing is ataletic and himble—can go far and live long. * * It makes a great difference to the force of any sentence, whether there be a man behind it, or no.—Emerson.

. . . Books we know, Are a substantial world, both pure and good; Round which with tendrips strong as flesh and blood, Our pastime and our happiness will grow. —Wordsworth,

Good books are to the young mind what the warming sun and refreshing rain of spring are to the seed which have lain dor-mant during the frosts of winter,—Horace Mann.

There is May in books forever,
May will part from Speucer never,
May's in Mitton, May's in Prior,
May's in Chancer, Thomson, Dyer;
May's in all the Italian books;
She has old and modern nooks,
Where she sleeps with nymphs and elves,
In happy places they call shelves,
And will rise and dress your rooms
With a drapery thick with blooms.



Miss Nim Goetz Librarian of the Pedagogical Library

English-German Etymologies.

NGLISH-speaking people when study leg German soon find out that many German words have the same, or nearly the same form as the corresponding English words. In fact, the English language of to-day comprises for the greater part words of Germanic origin. George Perkins Marsh, therenowned American linguist, after counting all the words used by the greatest English writers from the XIII to the XIX cen lish writers from the XIII to the XIX cen-tury, found that in every 100 words used by the different authors, there were of Ger-manic origin the following proportions: XIII century, in Hobert of Gloucester's "Chrome," 96 per cent. XIV century, in Piers the Plowman's "Visions." 95 per cent. XIV century, in Chaucer's poems, 90 per cent. skinner, Helen Augusta Sinter, Florence Cooper Smith, Frances Lydia Solon, Elizabeth Steek, Im Chase Stickney, Rosamond Knowles Sullivan, Mary Eleanor Sylvester, Rath Thompson, Charles Benedict Tindall, Philip Taylor, Cayrie Emmons Tracy, Ethel Winne Traily, Raby

XV and XVI centuries, in Thomas Morn's vritings, 84 per cent. XVI century, in Spenser's "Fairy Queen," 6 per cent. XVI century, in the New Testament, 93

XVI century, in Shakespeare's "Othello," 9 per cent. XVI century, in Shakespeare's "Tempest," S per cent.

XVII century, in Milton's "Paradise ost." 84 per cent.

XVIII century, in Pope's poems, 80 per

XVIII century, in Swift's writings, 80 XVIII century, in the "Letters of Junius,"

76 per cent.

XVIII century, in Gibbon's "History of the Roman Empire," 70 per cent.

XIX century, in Washington Irving's writings, 80 per cent. XIX century, in Macaulay's "History of England," 75 per cent. XIX century, in Cullan Bryant's poems,

2 per cent. XIX century, in Tempyson's poems, 88 or cent.
XIX century, in Longfellow's poems,

87 per cent.

The fact that in counting the contents of Webster's unabridged dictionary the proportion of Germanic to Romanic words was found to be only 30:12, is but a seeming contradiction to the above statement. We must remember that inconnected speech just those words which are frequently repeated and which can be least dispensed with, such as the articles, promapeused with, fund as the articles, pro-nouns, auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, nearly all prepositions, all numerals, with the one exception of "second," are German, knows what little skill is required to form long sentences consisting entirely of Ger-man-English cognates, a practice impossible with the Romonic resources of English. with the Romanic resources of English. It is also a well-known fact that of the 66 words of the Lord's Prayer in English 62 are German, the only Romanic derivatives being "temptation," "debt," "debtors," and "glory,"

The distribution of words in English with regard to their Germanic or Romanic ori-gio is quite interesting. In German we "eat" (essen), bread (Brot), butter (Butter), "eat" (essen), bread (Brot), butter (Butter), apple (Aptel), pear (Birne), cheese (Karse), we make fire (macheu Feuer), and cook the meal (kochen die Mahlzeit), we drink (trinken), water (Wasser), beer (Bier), wine (Wein), we go (gehen), we sing and spring (singen und springen), we rest (rasten), we lie in both senses (liegen and lingen), we sicep (schlafen), and dream (tracument, from German come the English words for "soul" (Seele) and "beart" (Herz), and for their affections such as "love" (Liebe), "hatred" (Hass), "fear" (Furcht), and hope (Hoffnung); German re all words for natural phenomena, as heat" (Hit. . cold (Kaelte), rain (Regen), ment (Hitz-, con Kante), rain Regent, sunshine (Sonneuschein), hall (Hagel), now (Schnee), and dew (Tau); from German we have borrowed the names of parts of our body, frem "head" (Haupt), to "foot" (Fuss), c. g., "arm" (Arm), fluger (Finger), nose (Nase), hand (Hand), neck (Nacken), ear (Ohr), eye (Ange), chin (Kinn), mouth (Mund), tongue (Zunge), toe (Zehe), knee (Knie, etc., from German come the names of articles we wear and the material of which they are made; Gernan are the names of the agricultural implements; German are the names of the magnesis, cermin are the names of markers warlons kinds of rhips and of their parts; German are the words signifying relationship within the family, from great-grainfather down to the youngest great-graindchild; German are the names of animals ow (Kuh), calf (Kaib), sheep (Schaf), switte (Schwein), to which may be added rose (tieh), while their respective vinnds are served under the more fashionable Romande names "beef," "veal," "mutton, "pork," and "venson,"

As a rule we find that the names for the "native" is a Romanic Word, but (Soune), noon (Mond), star (Stern), earth (Erde), grass (Gras), sea (Sec), sind (Sand), bird (Brueter), fow! (Vogel), fish (Fish), cat (Katze), fox (Fuchs), wolf (Woff), worm (Wurm), and a thousand other individual objects are German. Further, when talking of "ned, green, blue, brown, when the starter was the search of the starter was the search of the searc pellow, swarthy, gray," we use German adjectives (for, gruen, blan, braun, gelb, schwarz, grau), while the Homanie word "color" serves as the abstract, general or

in other words within the last 1,500 years, the German spoken in England has naturally greatly changed from the German as spoke in the old home country. In nearly all words the vowels, as the less characteristic components of words, have changed, and this, too, in a more or less arbitrary way. So we find: English-stick, master, kiss, storm, long,

old, broad, free. German—Tock, meister, kuss, sturm, lang, alt, breit, fret. The consonants, too, have changed, but ac-cording to certain laws, by the application of which it is an easy task to be from a given German Word its English cognate. As it would be conflicting with the purpose and limits of this article to enumerate here all these rules—a dozen in all—only a few examples will be given to illustrate the application of the principles underlying the interchange of consonants in German and English.

The German consonant z, is almost in variably represented by t in English, e. g. German: zu, zehn, zwanzig, zunge, zange. English: to (too), ten, twenty, tongue, tengs. German: zweig, zeitung, salz, lenz, semerz, te. English: twig, tiding, salt, lent, smart The English th appears in German as d; thus we have: English: thou, three, thick, thin, thorn, thistle. German: du, drel, dick, duenn, dorn, distel. English: brother, leather, death, path, to seeth, etc. German: Bruder, Leder, Tod, Pfad, sieden.

The German gutterals, k, ck and ch apple

pear in the English cognates as c, k, ch, gh and dg; e. g. German: Kuchen, Woche, Birke, Ecke, Hecke, Buch, English: cake, week, birch, edge, hedge, Sook. German Moench, Koch, etc. English: monk, cook. Very interesting is the rendering of Ger-man mm by English mb; thus we find: German: Kamm, Schlummer, Lamm, dumm, klimmen, English: comb, slamber, lamb, dumb, to climb. German: zimmermann, tummeln, etc. English: timberman, to Of particular interest is the transposition



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of the consonant r, which, when preceded by a vowel in English, is followed by a vowel in German, and vice versa, e.g., durch, schirm, dritt, brett, spritzen,

X X X X X X X through, sereen, third, board, to spirt. Not less interesting is the doubling of the consonants I and r in English, when the same are followed in German by one of the gutterals k, g, ch, or by the labinte b, which, then, at the same time are changed into ow, c, g.:

German Corgen, sorge, morgen, mark, barke. English to be trow, sorrow morrow.

barke. English to borrow, sorrow, morrow, marrow, barrow. German. Ferkel, furobe, folgen, galgen, schwelgen. English. farow, farrow, to fellow, gallowis, to swallow. German. Talg, falb, schwalbe, gelb, etc. English. Tallow, fallow, swallow.

gett, etc. Engist: Takow, fallow, swarlow, yellow.

From these mere illustrative examples
anyone will, it is hoped, be convinced that
a closer acquaintance with the etymological
relations existing between German and
English is of the greatest importance to the
student of German. And yet how little
has been done in this direction. The writer
of these lines, who, with great satisfaction,
has watched the interest shown for this
particular branch of linguistic study
by his more mature pupils, is of the opinion that with the matter properly presented
to students in skilfully arranged text
books, the problem of the most important
part in the whole economy in the work of part in the whole economy in the work of language-learning, viz., the acquirement of an effective vocabulary, may success-fully be solved. cally be solved.
WILHELM BERNHARDT, Ph. D.

SUMMER HOMES FOR BACHELORS.

Possibilities in the Sqburbs of New York That Are Oddly Neglected. Although there are bachelor apartment couses in New York and tachelor families where three or four men regularly keep house, there are few if any such establishments in the suburbs for the summer ac-commodation of bachelers that earn their living in the city, says the New York mering in the suburbs of New York has Sun. The possibilities of bachelor sum-been oddly neglected. The burgalow system of Anglo-Indian buchelors is quite possible in the suburbs of New York, and doubtless should it once become popular capital could be found to provide the necessary dwelling. The number of such available dwellings is now doubtless up to

the demand of this summer and next.

Something of this sort has been tried by a few groups of men with entire satisfacthem it is easy to get at the economics of the matter The chief difficulty is the question of furniture. It is not always possible to hire a furnished house, and many bachelors do not possess furniture of their own. Such men as have sufficient furniture may rent a comfortable unfurtished house, with or without grounds, for something between \$30 and \$75 a month, according to size and situation. One group of these men found that a little more than \$1 a day covered the cost of food and service. A company of four men would find expenses per month run-ning about thus.

Food and service\$125

a fair table, whoevery any at dumer would not greatly increase the total. The esti-mate is large enough to admit of a pretty free hospitality. Men desirous of a more elaborate establishment could at an ex-pense of not more than \$3 a week such

have a horse at command.

The grent problem of suburban life is service, and it is easier for a family of bachelors to keep servants, because they leave a sense of freedom and management that few housewifes encourage in their democrac. Men that so that so the conduction of the service of th domesties. Men that go into such a scheme domestics. Men that go into such a scheme with the expectation of keeping it up year after year will find it worth while to put a few hundred dollars into durable china, table linen, wicker furniture, and the like. A house may be suitably furnished for summer use at a surprisingly low sum. The difference in rem between furnished and unfurnished houses makes it

Bachelors that wish to undertake sur-burban summer housekeeping on a nore modest scale may easily reduce expenses considerably from the amount just esti-mated. One servant at \$16 a month can care for a family of four backelors, pro-vided the bugbear of the laundry be pro-yided for. A competent woman will come in and do this in a single day for about \$1.50. Such a woman may be trusted to wash outing shifts, such as many men wear to business during the summer, but she will hardly be able to do white lines properly. The summer lachelor consumes an aston-ishingly small amount of starched lines, and the country is a prime place to wear out old clothes. Allowing \$50 a month for food, \$30 for rent, \$20 for traveling apenses, and \$5 for theidentals of the expenses, and \$5 for incidentals of the housekeeping, the total is \$137 a month, or a trifle over \$34 a month for each of four. Pachelors that are content to do most of their own work can reduce the total by \$10 or \$12 a month.

It is pretty safe to say that an experiet of this sort; once successfully made, ment of this sort, once successing many, will be repeated year after year, so long as the experimenters are so situated as to make it practicable. The backetor family has the choice of New Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island, and Westchester county.

The fashion that is the dearest to the feminine heart on this side of the water and becomes the fad that sweeps over the country is set by the New York girl who is seen on Broadway in the morning. She is in unconscious league with the manufacturers; a tie, or a purse, or a captivates her fancy, and she secures it and ons it. She is the delight of the shopgiri behind the counter, and is imitated speed-When the shopgirl patronizes the fashions that settles it. The New York shopgiri is apt and clever, and has good taste. The newspaper fashion writer stamps the fashion with her approval and It is possed along until it sweeps the coun-try like a wave.

"Johnny was quite right when he said in his school composition that a horse was the most useful animal in the world except a man. Two kingdoms for a man!"

The Daughters of the Revolution accept members of that organization on oblique ancestral lines; that is, you can get in on uncles, but the Daughters of the American Revolution demand straight lineage or

\$1.25 Excursion to Baltimore \$1.25 via Pennsylvania Railroad. Excursion tickets to Baltimore, Satur-day, June 22d, and Sunday, June 23d, good returning until June 24th, at \$1.25.

Smoothing Out the Marks of Age

WRINKLE FIGHTING -- COURT PLASTER TO ELECTRICITY.

Dumbbells as Correctives of Flabbiness---How to Read Lines in a Face.

A hundred years ago the fashionable women of that time endeavored to smooth out wrinkles by court plaster strips. Indeed, I have recently seen the same method recommended. It cannot possibly do any iarm to those who wish to experiment The process consists of stretching the skin over the wringle until it is smooth and refaming it in this condition by narrow strips of court plaster. Apply the plaster before refiring and allow it to recons on all night. The wrankies or lines which appear under he china of most women who are at all mtined to emboupoint usually mark the shady side of the forties. They may be in nany cases entirely removed and in every bells, massage and the continent here sug-gested. I know reality of nothing so effective for hardening the muscles of flabby wrinked throats, necks and arms. Let those of ny readers who are naturally dismayed and disheartened to see the flaccid flesh under the jaw and the softening of the under part of their beautitu, arms, take

AID FROM DUMB-BELLS. Let them stand before a mirror while practicing the first four movements with the dumb-bells and watch the enforced play of the muscles of the throat and arms. This exercise if persisted in and taken regularly cannot fast to harden the muscles, which have grown soft and retaxed, and as they support e flesh and the flesh the skin, the result will be the building up of the whole structure and the disappearance totally of that flabby"(I repeat the term, offensive though be) appearance which is particularly readed and deplored by all women.

Those of my readers who were begged to exercise with the bells for five minutes three times each day, practicing only the rist four movements, should now increase the time to ten minutes three times daily, and incined the second four nevements. In Paris many skin specialists recommends spraying the face and threat with hot water just before the massage treatment. It is an agreeable operation to many and most irritating to others. There is no objection to the do the second four movements.

pray for those who like it. SIGNIFICANCE OF WRINKLES. Students of physiognomy say that every ine, each seam and wrinkle in the human face has its meaning; the straight up and down lines forrowed in the brows denote stermoss and sharpness; when they are accompanied by long deep cut lines outlin-ing the check and running down from the corners of the mouth the possessor may be set down as an all-ground unpleasant

Horizontal lines across the forebead which Fate secus to mete to many of us, lenote care and anxiety, the sternal battle deavor to accommodate weak shoulders

to heavy burdens.

Plagunal lines class-crossed in the middle of the brow indicate small frees and worries and may be rubbed out by a dose of philosophy and pleasant companiouship. The lines produced by laughter are, properly speaking, curves, and are almost beautiful, but the reverse means a sont and enabled creature who takes comfort in his own and other needs, misses, other people's misery.

There are also little curves of interro-

There are also little curves of interro-gation in the laces of many—cid marks' inquiries as to why things are so and so when everybody ought to know they would be much better some other way. The cur-for these exasperating lives is a great ins-band and a brood of little people who will turn the talles and ask questions exough for the series found.

for the entire family. It is said that the strongest natures pre-\$215 sent the smoothest hows. I have not found a such. It so. Human nature is maller the "right" and the man of woman who can go through a house. The world of ours without a trace of the council of either thats of smiles is the being matter. Those matters could be managed individ- whose spirit Las kept mar the carth and rally or on the naval mess plan. To have never known the leights and depths of

VALUE OF ELECTRICITY . Electricity is a great skin stimulant, and, properly applied, is a need effective and in the treatment for wrinkles. Use a calvanic bottory and never more than three with a network of nerves and exquisitely sensitive. Electricity may be abused as well as any other stimulant. Some time ago an electric battery with a brush ather-ment was invested for the special purpose of massaging the face, a promise being atmled toea happuratusof total obliteration f wrinkles in I forget how many hours, a

I was called early one morning to the Walttor Hetelto see anold then who wrote me she was reaping the rewards of en-When I renched her she was in a state of bervons endianed her also was in a state of hervons endianed approaching hysteria, On inquiry I found she had used her electric bottle on her face meast of the preceding day, which had becoming, and consequently made her a prisoner. She had already whom she did not explain nerhometrea; mens or wrinkles the day before, and who very sisely said she appeared to have suffered a severe shock. When I saw her she said,

Well, Dinne, you told me to try electricity."
So I did, and so I do all my readers who so I did, and so I do an my reagers won require a tonic of this kind, only pray use all remedies with a little reason, and do, I entreat you, recollect they are offered as remedies, not as playthings. I knew a man once, who, according to his own ideas, improved on his physician's advice about

If the doctor (a homeopath) ordered one antil powder every two hours, he declared, as they were so small, two powders each hour would be more efficacious. Finally the physician left one pill (likewise small) to be taken every five hours; the man took live pills every hour for half of one day and his friends interred him with much cere-mony and many tears about forty-eight

AVOID THE ENIFE. So I repeat, electricity is good, the tectric brush or sponge are equally suited for the application but electricity should not be abused. Regarding surgical treatment for the removal of wrinkles I have but a word to say, "Dog't." Personally I cannot think a woman's face will ever look quite natural after a surgical opera-tion, which consists of a horizontal insion made through the skin of her for send near the scalp, with a second incision below it in the form of an eclipse—in below it in the form of an ecipse—in other words, a tuck taken in the sain and the fold cut out, leaving a raw edge which must heal, and the sain minus the fold stretched over the forehead. The meric fact of the possibility of blood paisoning should deter a woman from such felly. "Skin tighteners," as they are called in England, are usually very strong naturagent believes the contract and tighten the loosened cuties. I never advise their use, as the result of such treatment their use, as the result in the sens the skin and rains its texture. You must recollect that the skin tissues need helifing up, and the skin tissues need building up.

withered as a abrunken apple.

DIANE DE MORNEY. There Was Compensation.

"I sin sorry for you Walter," said the kind-hearted surgeon, "but the thombs will have to come off." 'My hand won't be of much use, will it. octor?" inquired Walter, tearfully.
"You will have your four fingers left, but
so will not be able to grasp anything

"I can't weed the garden for namuma, even, can I?" "I am afraid not, my boy.

"Cut her off, doctor'l'-Toledo Blade. det your Cabinet Photo Free.